night that Dr. Forney took him away he and the other children were put into a tent. After dark he came back to the house and wanted his mother, as he called Caroline, to give Dr. Forney some money to let him stay with us. But that couldn't be done, and he had

AN AFTER MEETING. "Since that time I had never seen him until he was brought here and put in prison. I went to see him he shook nands with me and called me 'Uncle John, just as he did when he lived with me in 1857. I sai I have heard of you, but never saw you as I know ot. Oh yes, you have, many a time,' said he, with a smile. 'Where,' I asked. 'I will tell you some time,' said he. My wife Ruchel was present and remarked that she certainly had seen him before, and he responded, 'That's so, Aunt Rachel.' One day he asked me how my wife Aunt Caroline got along and how many children she had and how times were with ner. Said I, Where did you get acquainted with my wife Caroline? He answered that he had known her a long time age-he would not tell me when or wherebut he said he might be of use to me some day; that I had been a lather to him and that he hoped some time to show his gratitude. When I went to my trial last May in Beaver he told me he would see me there and tell me all about it. He asked me, particularly, to have Aunt Caroline come there and see him. I got out of prison on bail and went away before he got down to Beaver. I saw him no more until his trial at

Beaver last September.
GRIEF FOR HIS PATHER'S MURDERER. "The day I was convicted he was much affected and shed tears and said that Jake Hamblin was a lying, black-hearted old villain. 'So,' said he, 'were the two men that drove the wagons that had the wounded and children in,' and he went on to say that there was no woman in eather of the wagons, and that no one as struck with a gun or a club except a lad about fitteen years old, whom the man who drove the hind team struck with his gun and killed. On bearing him say this I was thunder-struck, for I knew that no lying being could talk as he did without having been an eye-witness. I looked at him with astonishment told me is true?' Because,' he roplied, 'I saw it with my own eyes.' Where were you at the 'Ny God,' I exclaimed, 'can that be true?' You can's be one of those children?' 'I certainly am,' he responded, 'and you saved my life. Ruising his chin, he said :- Don't you remem ber that scar (putting his finger on was done when the Indian caught me by the hair of the head and jerked me down on the wagon box. You sprang and caught the Indian and took me away from him, and then ran and saved my little sis-ter that another Indian had. I always wanted to repay you for your kindness, but now I fear it is too ate: those black-hearted wretches have sworn your life away. He asked me to go below with him and I did. There be mentioned many circumstances that eccurred in the corral on that day and during his stay with us, which I well remembered. He spoke of Caroline's children and my Indian boy Len. He reterred to the day when Haight, Higher and Stuart came to my house and asked me if I didn't think that boy was too old and knew too much to be allowed to live, and I replied that he was a very dull boy and hardly knew his own name-this to save his life. On another occasion, when my wife Caroline came to the Beaver prison with her daughter Olive, Bill was walk ing to and fro across the room. While Caroline and i sat chatting tog-ther I dis-covered her gazing at him. Finally she said to me:- That man puts me so much in mind of little Charles that I can't keep from looking at him. This brought the tears to my eyes. Said I, Caroline, he says be is the self and same person.' 'Well,' she andown on his bed a short distance from where we were sitting. Caroline, talking low, said, 'I wonder it ho recollects how he danced over the room when I made him a pair of new pants?' At that he spoke up and exclaimed:- You bet, you put a pair of gallouses just like you did to Harvey's.' I then asked him if he remembered this woman, pointing to my wife Caroline, and he answered, 'I ought to; I've slept at the foot of her bed many a time.

"I might relate hundreds of instances going to prove that this man was really one of the cutldren whose lives I saved at Mountain Meadows. At a suita ble time I may mention them. I am, with respect, yours, in haste, JOHN D. LEE."

DR. AYER'S CASE.

MALADY-NO IMMEDIATE HOPE FOR RE-COVERY - APPOINTMENT OF THEEE GUAR-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Lowett, Mass., May 16, 1877. The hearing in the case of Dr. James C. Ayer, the sign it. now confined in an insane asylum at Pleasantville, N Y., was suddenly concluded in the Middlesex Prooute Court to-day. The proceedings, as may be supposed, have attracted considerable attention on ac-Ayer, in the community, and among those who have been present in the court room were very many of his old friends and business esseciates, who were anxious to ascertain from reliable sources not only the extent of the doctor's alleged insanity, but also learn it it is true that he is unjustly coursed of his liberty at the instance of mercenary relatives. The man, so unfortunate in mental health, is fortunate in being possessed of a fortune of some \$15,000,000 and it is on this account that the stories concerning his incorporation in the asylum have, in some instances, been of a very painful and exciting nature. This hearing, however, has shown the crue rumors to have been without any foundation, and established further the fact that the Doctor is hopelessly of ansound mind, and that his discharge from the asylum would be fraught with danger to himself and

OR. AVER'S ATTACK OF MASIA. The unfortunate man first showed symptoms of mental aberration about thifteen months ago, just after returning from a trip to Chlengo, and among the most prominent manifestations was the writing of a number of strange and improper letters to various persons. The malady was attributed to a too close anplication to business, added to which was a melancholy disappointment on account of being defeated in choly disappentament on account of being defeated in an effort to gain an election to Congress. His triends decided to send him to a quiet farm in New Jersey, but white being taken through New York city the Poeter became so violent that the assistance of the police had to be invoked, sie was for a time held in felleviae Hospital, and alterward at a hotel at high Bridge; but becoming gradually worse he was taken to the Bloomingdale Asylum, and subsequently to the Pleasantville Asylum, where he is now under treatment. It is the opinion of all physicians and expects who have examined his case that the Doctor will never recover fully, but it is possible that he may become sufficiently restored to be harmless and to allow of removal from the restraint of an arraylum.

be may become sufficiently restored to be harmless and to allow of removal from the restraint of an anylum.

Dr. Walker, Superintendent of the Pleasantville Instruction, in testifying regarding the case said.—"It seems to me, as far as I can judge, that Mrs. Ayer and the other members of the lamily have been guided by one object and that was the best good of Br. Ayer, I have never seen a person more of treatment of twenty-six years I have never seen a person more anxious that just the right thing should be done, it she could had out what that thing was, than Mrs. Ayer, I confess, with some prejudices against Mrs. Ayer, I have need it.

OTHER MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Drs. Tyler, Choate and Clymer testified substantially the same as Dr. Walker, to the effect that the treatment of Dr. Ayer is the most judiceous that can be adopted under the circumstances, and that the shownance of any greater liberty would be dangerous not only to himself, but to others. It may be added that Dr. Choate, who has given the case very caretain strentor, and under whose personal observation Dr. Ayer has been daily for a long time, stated very forcibly that every care and attention had been paid to him that was possible, and that nothing more could be done to anteliorate his condition so long as hirs dicease continued in its present phase. He stated that he was at times very violent, having on several occasions assaulted mis wife, Dr. Choate misself, and Mrs. Choate and other attendants, but there paroxysms of violence were of short doration, and, when they had subsided, Dr. Ayer would express the kindest of teelings for those whom a lew moments people he was a long consultation, after which

SUPPLY BILL

Another Executive Bombshell from Governor Robinson.

EXTRAVAGANCE CHECKED.

A Million and a Half of Dollars Saved.

ELIMINATING "JOBS."

Country Law Libraries and Useless Monuments Not Needed.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALEANY, May 16, 1877.
The Governor's vete of the Supply bill, or the best part of it, was a regular old-fushioned bombshell. He vetoed in all thirty-three items, aggregating the sum of \$1,556,781. The rending of the message to the Assembly was an event in itself, and partly according to the interest or indifference and partly according to the political feelings of the listeners, the faces around the amber showed disappointment or satisfaction. The inboring men in the gallery were intensely concerned, as their bread and butter was at stake, and it is not easy to depict how they felt when they heard of Capitol vetoed. This veto is unprecedented. It is a blow in the face to the Legislature, as much as to say, "If you won't have economy I will." It is the whole talk of the town to-night, of natives as well as strangers. There are democrats and republicans alike who commend the Governor for his action, and, on the other hand, there are those of both parties who cast upon him words of censure. terested people say it is one of the best acts of his life, as it is putting down the breaks for once on the wholesale extravagance that has characterized the framing of the Supply bill for years past. Asylums and reformatories have been demanding hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, with nothing to show for the money, and it is time they met with a check.

PILIBUSTERING OVER THE VETO. When the reading was ended Mr. Husted moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, where it originated. Peter Mitchell objected, and the previous question was called. On this explanations were made by members, and one of these was made by Mr. Husted, who faced the gallery and cap-tured it, his effort being rewarded by applause from the sons of toil. When some of the members who were voting on the main question to recommit saw the effect of Husted's bit of claptrap on the workingmen they suddenly changed from negative to affirmative, and the motion was carried by a vote of 63 to 47. Mr. Spinola said it would bring joy to thousands in the State, but Mr. Hayes rather had him on the hip by replying it would bring sorrow to a thousand more. Mr. Hayes' picture of the condition of the insane, deprived of these appropriations, was

Among the leading items vetoed are thosn for law libraries, monuments at Saratoga, Kingston and Fort Green; extra services of John 1. Davenport, \$2,000 (this was received with a loud laugh of satisfaction); appropriation for Willard Asylum, Buffalo State Asyitem vetoed was that of \$1,000,000 for the new State Cantol. As Husted intimated, his object in having it recommitted was to show that the Governor vetoed stems that he should have spared and spared stems he should have vetoed. Jacobs: item of \$25,000 for the Catholic Protectory appears to have escaped the ruthless hand of His Excellency, because, as Jacobs said, be found that the Judges of the Court o' Appenis declared it was right and constitutional. Democrats say the republicans will try to make capttal out of this by taking no action and letting the blame of allowing the new Capitol building to stand idle to fall on the Governor; but it is well understood that if a brief bill placing the Capitol appropriation at \$500,000, and meeting his objections in regard to a few other items, be drawn up and sent bim he will

The following is the document as delivered by the Governor's Secretary:—
THE GOVERNOR'S NESSAGE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, May 16, 1877.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, SIAY 16, 1877.

TO THE ASSEMBLY:—
I transmit betweith a copy of the statement of the items of appropriation to which I object, contained in Assembly bill No. 267, entitled "An act making appropriations for certain expenses of government, and supplying deficiencies in former appropriations," which statement was appended to the said bill at the time of signing it, in accordance with section 9 of article 4 of the constitution.

Expensed, contained in Assembly bill No. 277, entitled "An act making appropriations for certain expenses of the government and supplying deficiencies in former appropriations."

ERGHTY-FUE POLLARS.

Statement of items of appropriation, objected to and not approved, contained in Assembly bill No. 277, entitled "An act making appropriations for certain expenses of the government and supplying deficiencies in former appropriations."

RIGHTY-PUK DOLLARS.

"Mr. Duncan C. McMillen, for his services as stenographer in reporting the evidence taken before the committee of the Assembly of 1871, appointed to investigate the facts of the assaut by James Irving upon Smith M., weed, and also for his services as stenographer in reporting the transactions of the committee of the Assembly of 1871, to which were referred the amendments to the Excise law. The sum of 283.** This item is objected to and not approved, for the reason that it is a private claim of 31x verrs standing, and it should have to pay it. Section 19 of article 3 of the condition is as follows:

The Legislature shail neither audit nor allow any private ensime of account against the State, but may appropriate nomey to pay such claims as shall have been audited and allowed according to law."

A THOTSAND DOLLARS NANY THES MEATHYLED.

"For each of the law inbraries of the state in the several judicial districts the sum of \$51,030, provided that all libraries receiving money appropriated under this act must be open to the free use of the members of the Bar of the State of New York."

This item is objected to and not approved for the reason that the sum appropriated by it is not specifically state a as required by the constitution. It does not state the number of ibraries nor ties man necessary to pay the appropriation. Section 8 of article 7 of the constitution expressly Pridis the payment of moneys from the Tressury, anless the law making the appropriation districtly specifies the sum intended to be paid is \$1,080 or \$10,000 or more. The item is also objected to for the reason stated on the parcentage of the payment of the compredict and in the province of obsarbing rem.

"For the purpose of oscialishing a law ilbrary to be located at Canton, St. Law rence

heen, before any appropriation could properly be made to pay it.

"And for James B. Paudon, inte Clerk of the County of Oneda, \$34 58 tor like notices given in the year 1875." This item's objected to and het approved for the same remonstrate, that is a provide claim and has not been addited or slioned by the provide claim and has not been addited or slioned by the same that the text of St. Lawrence County, for like notices, the sum of 895, or as much thereof as may be necessary." This tent is objected to and not approved for the reason that it is a private claim and has not been and ited and allowed by the floared of Andri.

"For James W. Earlow Superintendent of the new Capitol, for counsel ices pand by tilm is the investigation before the County Jange of Albany county, of charges against him as such superintendent, which aers not savisfued by proof, the sum of \$2.10." This from to objected t and not appraved for the same reason amove stated, via :-That it is a private claim and in flavor of Mr. being before the it. Bay it is not be paid out by him without any authority from the State, and the Legislature has no right, under section it of article Av. 3 of the constitution, to make such an appropriation until the claim has been sudicted by the ideard of Andri.

"For the amount pull by him for the services of experts in such investigation, like sum of \$504." This ten is objected to and not approved to and not approved to the interest of the same method to the services of experts in such investigation, like sum of \$504." This ten is objected to and not approved, for the reason that it is a private for an appropriation until the claim is not been sudicted by the ideard of Andri.

paid by him, and has not been audited and allowed by the Board of Audit.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

"For the purchase and exection of a suitable monument is the county of Saratoga in commemoration of the gecisive battle of the Revolution fought in said commy 1930 years ago, the sum of \$10.000 to be expended under the direction and supervision of the Comptroller, Secretary of State and Adjutant General." This item is objected to sain not approved for the reason that it seems to me by no means an opportune moment to levy taxes upon the people of the State to expend thousands of dollars for the erection of monuments to commemorate notable events.

that it appropriates the moneys of the State to and anhagricultural association, and is therefore forbidden by section 10, article 8, of the constitution of the buildings on the State Fair Grounds at Elmira, destroyed by fire, the sum of \$5,000, both of said sinus to be paid to the Treasurer of the State Agricultural society, and to be expended under the direction of the recently of the state Agricultural society, and to be expended under the direction of the recently Committee thereof. It has item is objected to and not approved because it is subject to the same constitutional objections given for disapproving the last mentioned item.

"For the construction of a wagon road on the Indian reservation of the S. Regis Indians; in the country of Franklin, starting from a short road now laid which ruas from the old State road to the reservation, and thence transing nearly parallel with the St. Regis Indians; in the country of Franklin, starting from a short road now laid which ruas from the old State road to the reservation, and thence transing nearly parallel with the St. Regis Indians; after the second of the Canadi interior of the St. Regis Indians; and runding theory of the same of Fort Covington, the same parallel with the St. Regis Indians and the street, in the same of Fort Covington, the same parallel of the school of the same of Fort Covington, the same parallel of the same of the supervision of Afrail Register of the same of the

vate claim of Mr. Eaton for disbursements paid by him, and, has not been audited and allowed by the Board of Audit.

"HEER SUMBERD AND NINEY-FOUR DOLLARS.
"And for the amount naid by him for the services of a stencorapher in such investigation, the sum of \$304." This item is objected to and not approved, for the reason that it is a private claim of Mr. Eaton for disbursements paid by him, and has not been audited and allowed by the Board of Audit.

considered whether some plan may not be devised by which heter accommodations may be sectred at less expense than now appears inevitable.

"For the construction of a draw in the bridge over the navigable channel of the Oneida River at Bramerton, between the counters of Oswego and Omendaga, the sum of \$7,360," This item is objected to and not approved for the reason that there are no moneys in the treasury propaging spiricable to the building of this bridge, and there is too interest to approband that the recentles which are to be approved that the recentles which are the same as certain that they of new bridge in addition.

"For the construction of an iron bridge over the Clark and skinner Canni at Sect street, in the city of Buffalu, the same of \$8,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary." This item is objected to and not approved, for the same reasons given for disapproving the last mentioned item.

same reasons stated for disapproving the item last mentioned.

Two THOCSAND FIRE RUNDEED DOLLARS.

"For the construction of three bridges over the State Dirch in the village of Tonawanda, in Niagara county, at Marion street, Oliver street and Van Vort street, the sam of \$2,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary." This item is objected to and not approved for the same reasons atted for disapproving the item last mentioned.

"Por the construction of a swing or life bridge over the Eric Canal, in the village of HERDAURD BOLLARS.

"For the construction of a swing or life bridge over the Eric Canal, in the village of HERDAURD BOLLARS, in piace of the bridge now over said canal at that polut, inc piace of the bridge now over said canal at that polut, incoming the help necessary to tend it be provided by the locality where the said bridge is situated." This item is objected to and not approved, for the same reasons stated for disapproving the item last mentioned.

L. ROBINSON.

"Por the construction of a swing or lift bridge over the Eris Canal, in the village at Brighton, Manros country, in the provided by the provid

R. RATHBONE. 3 3 3 3 3 5 4 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 3 5 0 4 3 5 5 4 5 3—119 1,000...... 3 4 5 2 5 4 5 4 3 2 4 5 4 4 3 5 5 2 5 0 3 5 0 3 5 5 3 3 4—108 L 100 5 5 5 3 4 3 3 5 4 4 5 5 0 R 4 4 5 0 4 3 0 5 4 5 4 3 0 0 2 0-To-day there will be military ball practice for the marksmen of the National Guard. TALLY HO!

Colonel Kane made the fourteenth trip of the season with the Tally Ro yesterday, the party consisting of M. C. Stewart, Mr. Bronson, Mr. G. W. West, Mr. R. A. Gmbrill, Mr. L. S. Bryce, Mr. F. E. Farnsworth, Mr. Huderson and others. The Huguenot House at New Richelie was reached on time, and upon the return all the points along the route were touched as per schedule.

BASE BALL.

the champion Chelsea Club of Brooklyn visited Pincoton, N. J., yesterday and played a close and excoing game with the Princeton University nine. The adionce was composed largely of students, who ap-pluded vigorously whenever any brilliant plays were

A SLOOP CAPSIZED.

to sloop yacht Pigeon, while racing with another slop, on the East River, yesterday alternoon, was street by a local squall and capsized. A number of geliemen who were on board were rescued by the ferboat Martha and taken to the Greenpoint ferry lasing, at the loot of East Twenty-third street. Officer Seler and two other officers of the Harbor Police roled out to the capsized sloop and towed her to Genpoint.

MSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

here were over six thousand visitors at the recepgiven on Tuesday afternoon last at the American Seum of Natural History, in the Central Park. In et 342; to the National Gallery, in 1875, 806,250; to 18 Kew Garden and Museum, 700,000; to South Kenstein, 839,212, and to the Edinburgh Museum of Shuce and Art, 455,784. From Janury 1, 1876, to Studer 21—a little less than ten months—the number of 18tters recorded at the Central Perk Macaum was \$66,86.

STATE CAPITAL.

Another Attempt to Defeat Rapid Transit.

HAYES' BILL DEAD.

Warm Discussion Over Spring Municipal Elections.

PRAYERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No More Money for Sectarian Education.

[DY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD].

Another attempt was made this afternoon in the Assembly to rush Dr. Hayos' Rapid Transit bill forward. Dr. Hayes made a motion to have the bill considered in the First Committee of the Whole not full. Mr. Purdy called for the yeas and mays on the motion. In explaining his vote Mr. Ecolesine said that he had already characterized the bill as infamous, and he did not see that he had any reason to change his opinion; and he hoped an end would be made of a measure so full of evil right there and then. Mr. Mulier said that this was the lamous straw intended to break the back of rapid transit. It not only prohibited the construction but also the operation and use of any rapid transit road in New York City. It went further: it practically stopped the New York Central, Harlom and Boston road from entering New York city at all, causing them to stop at Harlem River, because they are both elevated and sunken roads. The only rapid transit road in operation in New York to-day is now carrying an average of 12,000 people daily. Is it just, proper and right to those people that they should be deprived of the great blessings afforded them by this road?

I ask you who are acquainted with the peculiar topography of New York, and are familiar with the greatest New York from rapid transit, not to advance such a measure as this, for it is against the best interest of measure as this, for it is against the best interest of that city. The prosperity of New York is the prosperity of the whole State, and to make New York prosperous we must have rapid transit. Mr. Repburn, of St. Lawrence, made an effective speech also, and speaking of the legal sepects of the bill characterized tiem as simply outrageous. Judge Hogeboom followed in the same strain. Mr. Purdy gave the bill several more sledge-haumer blows, and even old Tom Alvord took strong grounds against it. Mr. Mitchell came to the front as against the bill and "raked it fore and aft." Hayes almost stood alone in delence of the measure, and was father an object of commiseration. On the motion to move it forward the vote stood 47 to 46, lacking 10 votes to push it ahead. So to all intents and purposes the Hayes bill is dead, as there is no moral possibility that it will obtain the votes needed before the end of the session.

COWDIN'S ANTI-MAPID TRANSIT BILL BOOMED.

The Assembly Committee on Ruilroads have agreed unanimously to report adversely to Mr. Cowdin's bill, prohibiting the construction of any elevated railroad below Futton street, and bounded by Broadway and South street, east and west. This would prevent the building of the present elevated road on the east side of town.

Mr. Alvord, from the Committee on Apportionment

Mr. Strahan was astonished to see the previous speaker incapable of rising above party or to the level of the occasion.

Mr. Ecclesine, "I never saw the gentleman rise above anything."

Mr. Strahan proceeded to say that the object of the section was to take party as much as possible out of local elections and place the best men in office. Party had too much to do in the selection of men to administer municipal affairs, where party should have little or nothing to say, and only the most capable and honostest citizens considered. Mr. Fish treated lightly the idea that the expense of a spring election should stand in the way of its being held, especially as the result of such an election would are outweigh the cost of holding it. He head that good men for the government of New York could not be elected in the full, and he instanced the case of Coroner Croker, who would certainly be defeated by 25,000 if he had run in the spring. The character of those who may be the propie's choice at a spring election would be such that a city might depend on having an honest administration of its affairs. Mr. H. H. Rockwell did not think that New York would be any better off by a spring than by a faile cettlon.

The Board of Finance.

Mr. Langbien spoke forcibly in favor of the section, and had a good word for the other and leading feature of the hill providing for a board of finance to be elected only by taxpayers.

Mr. Moiler made some merriment by saying in voting against the provision for electing the Board of Finance:—

Nr. Speaker, in bebalf of the many backelors in this State, who are traveiling in the same boat as a sm, and are

ing against the provision for electing the Board of Finance:—

Mr. Speaker, in behalf of the many bachelors in this State, who are travelling in the same boat as I am, and are compelled with me to do as they do in seutre. "Ros is alone," who, by the provisions of the proposed amendments, would be distranchised and disquantised from voting upon important questions, men or ability, character and thoroughly quasilined to vote intelligently upon all questions submitted to the people, in behalf of the many thousands in this Statistical deal of an I cannot give my approvat to this oill and vote in the negative.

Messra Minchell, Purdy and Grady also spoke in opposition. Mr. Fish moved that the resolution be extered to a third reading and called for the previous question, on which there were numerous explanations made. The bill went to a third reading by a vote of 60 to 42.

tion, on which there were numerous expansations made. The bill went to a third reading by a vote of 60 to 42.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LAWYERS.

Mr. Strakan snoceeded in getting ordered to a third reading the nine remaining chapters of the Code of Remedial Justice, which, with the thirteen chapters now in force, complete that part of the revision of the statutes which relate to courts, officers of justice and civit proceedings. Mr. Strahan also progressed to a third reading the Repealing act, which repeals the acts and parts of acts which conflict with the provisions of the thirteen chapters of last year. There yet remains to be passed the Suspending act, which will stepend the cone now in force until the 1st of September. This will pass tomorrow. When this is done, and when the Repealing act accompanying the nine chapters progressed fo-day is passed, practice will be resumed under the old code until the 1st of September next, when the new code, with the amendments made by this Legislature, will go into effect as a whole.

SECURING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The concurrent resolution is relation to the public schools, and probabiling the application forever of public school industs to any denominational schools, was ordered to a third reading in the Senate.

The chief points of the discussion are interesting. Mr. McCarthy said that the proposed amendment was an entering wedge. Its object was to restore to some charitable and religious institutions a portion of the school moneys. There was no reason for giving to so-called liberal institutions unless those that are termed orthogon. The reading in the Senate.

The chool moneys. There was no reason for giving to so-called liberal institutions unless those that are termed orthogon in contradistinction are included. He schools money for sectarian schools. Mr. Wagstaff said that the schools intended to experted by the amendment were not become of the money appropriate to promise canools. Mr. Gerard though that is now asked that it shall be restored to its original form. Mr. Star a National Gallery, in 1875, 806,250; to en and Museum, 700,000; to South Kentland and Museum, 700,000; to South Kentland and Museum, 700,000; to South Kentland and Museum of the Museum of the South Kentland and Museum of the South Kentland and Museum of the Museum o

quirisz it they also acquire some religious teaching they will be none the worst for it. Mr. Schosamsker moved to amend so as to provide that "no tax shall be levied" for sectarian schools (Carried.) Mr. Woodin said that the industrial and ragged schools could not be wholly under the control of the public scancel authorities since the children of those schools have to be clothed and have to be taken care of in other respects beyond the jurisdiction of the school authorities. The purpose of the amendment was to eliminate the provision that the schools in question must be wholly under the supervision and control of the public school authorities. He could see no objection to it. Mr. McCarthy insisted that the purpose of the institutions was not wholly or chiefly to clothe and give a secular education to the children. The avowed object of some of them was to convert the children from the faith in which they had been nurtured. He did not object to the institutions as private enterprises, but he did object to taking the money of the State and give it to the common schools to ald in supporting them.

CRENERS' BILL

The New York Coroners' bill was ordered to a third

porting them.

CORONERS' BILL.

The New York Coroners' bill was ordered to a third realing with a tasit understanding that when next called up it should be amended.

In the Senate this evening Sprague's bill was introduced to prevent engineers of lecomotives from quitting their engines at any point between their starting point and destination for purposes of a strike or instimidation.

in an interview Judge Fullerton had with Governor Robinson the former asked that if an application was made for a mandate to arrest Mr. Budwin, of the New Jersey Mutual Life, he might be heard on Mr. Budwin's behalf before it was granted. This the Governor promised him and the interview ended.

HEARING BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE CON-CERNING THE GRAHAM-WHAT BENEFIT POL-ICY HOLDERS MIGHT EXPECT.

ALEANY, May 16, 1877.

The Senate Committee on Insurance had a hearing lo-day upon the Graham Insurance bill, which has recently passed the Assembly. Mr. Stephen English said, in reference to section 12, clause 7, that the policy holder would not get one cent of a reserve under it at the most needy time of his life. He was opposed to giving a paid-up policy to any one for a surrender policy, as it was unjust to policy holders as well as to companies. At the end of ten years there would be no amount due on the surrender policy at all. Mr. Chari-ton T. Lewis said that Mr. English's views in regard to out a contract binds himself to pay certain premiums, and the companies bind themselves to pay him a certain amount at his death. But the company cannot give a reward to any man who breaks his contract at the very time when it is most valuable to them that he should keep it. There have been companies who would rob a man who had paid his premiums through

should keep it. There have been companies who would rob a man who had paid his premiums through a lifetime and is compelled by circumstances to cease the payment of premiums at a time of old age. The section under discussion remedies that.

Mr. Shephard Homans said be had a letter from Justice Bradley stating that the Court purposely abstained from laying down any practical rule. He thought the true way of estimating the equity of the policy molder was by estimating the true value of the premiums already paid. The nictime of a policy is on the average only seven years. If the State interferes at all it should be to see that the individual has all the insurance he has paid for. The agitation in the Legislature relative to insurance interests has done incalculable injury. The insurance business has \$200,000,000 accumulated in this State, and the best lives have been going out at a terrible rate since this agitation, to the amount of 50,000 more than the issue, and the worst lives have remained in. The clause in regard to the impairment of capital has not met the general approvement of the department or oi most of the members of the Legislature. Its enforcement will close up several of the most promising young companies in the State, and would shut up all the younger companies and favor monopolies. Capital is meant for use and not for oraniment, and is staply additional security to policy holders. Upon the non-forfeiture clause, he believed that a portion of the insurance reserve must be laid aside as the property of the individual, and the remainder for the expenses and profit of the business. The law should give every policy holder all the insurance purchased by him, minus a mergin due to the company in New York city. One of the greatest evils of life maurance is the fact that so many policies lapse. The dauses for this are a loss of confidence, the cessation of the insurance interest, and the inability to pay premiums through various reasons. He had though the life in surrance on their deathbeds where their lil

Mr. Wagstaff-It would throw the business right

Mr. Wagstaff—It would throw the business right into the hands of toreign companies?

Mr. Homans—Yes, sir, it would; but evision would be easy. He could give an agent a salary and the commission, and most of the companies would do that.

Section 3, clause 5, he said, would require a force of clerks in each insurance company equal to the present staff to furnish the information required. The details included so many reports as to the number of deaths, number of pointes included and surrendered, and other matters that have to be sent to every State in the Union, that it would be among the most excessive duties of a company. The section providing that no

the Union, that it would be among the most excessive duties of a company. The section providing that no extra compensation should be paid to any officer or director was indefensible, because there could hever be a quorum obtained unless a payment was made to directors for attendance.

Mr. Bliss said he knew that to be a fact for exflorer E. D. Morgan always hurried away to the meeting of one of his companies because there was a five-doilar gold piece awarting him, and he could not be kept five minutes beaind him by any business, because the secretary always conflacated the \$5 if any one were five minutes late. In regard to the provision relative to appraisers Mr. Homes said it simply multiplied officers, and the payment of \$10 word not in many instances cover his expenses. Mr. Bliss held that policy holders could not be elected directors unless they are stockholders. He thought the cause relative to that saliject was unconstitutional and would be vetect on that account, because there was no reserved right in the State to interfere in that manner.

constitutional and would be velocid on that account, because there was no reserved right in the State to interfere in that manner.

Mr. Graham said the interests of the policy holders were identical with those of the stockholders, and probably more directly interested for the success of the company, and ston a provision was not only constitutional but correct.

Mr. Bliss said the committee had yielded to a popular clamor in regard to the matter.

Mr. Weiant denied that the committee had been influenced in any such way, and Mr. Bliss dropped that him of argument.

Mr. Homans said that the provision so far as itroferred to capital stock companies should be stricken out, as policy holders are now entitled to your in mutual companies. In regard to the clause allowing any one policy holder to commence suit, provided he holds policies amounting to \$4,000, for the winding up of any company.

Mr. Bliss said that a man might take out policies to that amount for the very purpose of wrecking a company and make money by the process. For instance, he can have a triend appointed receiver and a son appointed counsel, who, between them, could make \$100,000 in fees.

The details of this proceeding were not fully entered into, although Mr. Weiant assen to know by what process any money can be made by wrecking a company.

At this time Mr. Weight I declared the committee

ay. At this time Mr. Wagstaff declared the committee

Attns time air, wagstan accurace the committee under recess until ten o'clock to-night. The insurance Committee failed to meet to-night, owing to the absence of Messrs. Wagstaff and Frince. There were a number of insurance men present, but no action was taken, and the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock. STATE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

At the annual meeting of the Associated Press of the

State of New York, held yesterday at the Metropolitan ensuing year:—President, J. C. Cuyler, Albany; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry O'R. Tucker, Troy; Executive Committee, William Purcell, Rochester; G. C. Fairman, Emira; C. W. McCuze, Buffalo; Carroll E. Smith, Syracuse, and M. Parker Williams, Hudson.

AN ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

An attractive entertainment was given last night at St. Peter's Hall, Barclay street. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, orations, dectamations and an address, the latter by Rev. M. J. O'Farrell. Charles Cole, a bright little boy of about twelve, spoke the 'Knight's Toast' most acceptably, 'Chick-s-Dec,' as sang by some twenty young folks, was one of the leatures of the evening, the efforts of the children being not with a hearty encore. The ball was crowded. A like entertainment, with an entirely new programme, will be presented this evening.

TROUBLE OVER CHURCH BONDS.

A man named Ebenezer Hanford was yesterday arrested by the Sheriff's officers on an order issued by the Superior Court. The affidavit of the plaintiff. Edward Hall, upon which the order was granted sets torth that he is eighty-eight years of age and that his wife is seventy-eight. In the year 1876 defendant came to board with them, and being a man of specious and attractive address soon acquired their confidence and induced them to purchase ten mortgage bonds of the Caurch of the Phasipes. He represented, as alleged, that these were first mortgages and twelve additional bonds were subsequently purchased. The sum of \$5,000 in each was paid to Hanford. It now turns out that they are third mortgage bonds and were entirely workhiess at the time of the purchase, the caurch having been soid at a sacrifice. Hanford has